

EYES ONLY

1. PLANS COMPLETED AND BEING EXECUTED

A. Psychological Operations Plan for the Reduction of Communist Power in France. (PSB D-14/c).

This plan and the corresponding one for Italy (Paragraph 1B) were developed by the same PSB planning panel and actions under both plans are being coordinated by the same group. Both plans resulted from extensive inquiry during the summer and fall of 1951, as a result of which the Board concluded that the French and Italian communist apparatus, the two most powerful in Western Europe, constituted a serious threat to American foreign policy and to NATO plans for defense of Western Europe. In consequence, the Board prescribed specific courses of action for reduction of communist power in both France and Italy.

Upon approval of both plans on February 21, 1952, a Washington inter-departmental coordinating committee was established under the chairmanship of a member of the PSB staff, and comparable panels were established in Paris and Rome. These groups are in communication with each other with respect to implementation of the plans.

Analysis of the communist position in both France and Italy resulted in the conclusion that in both countries the primary source of communist power was in their organized control over trade unions. Therefore, the main emphasis in both plans is devoted to reduction of communist power over trade unions and the encouragement of the free trade union movement. The most important actions that can be taken in both countries are for the government to give positive support to the democratic unions in their struggle against communist domination of organized labor, to stop subsidizing and to stop dealing with the communist unions and to work towards a more equitable share of the national income for labor.

With regard to the French plan, progress toward achieving the major objectives appears hopeful under the present Pinay Government. Unlike its predecessors, the Pinay Government is strong, stable, and on its own initiative has

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been moving vigorously against the communists within the last two months. The government has given us assurances that it will continue this campaign and that it intends to take specific action to reduce communist power in the trade union field. While making known to the government our continuing interest in this problem, we have withheld more affirmative participation and are watching the French initiative with hope in its promise for the future.

B. Psychological Operations Plans for the Reduction of Communist Power in Italy. (PSB D-15/b).

As stated in connection with the similar plan for reduction of communist power in France reported in the previous paragraph, this plan was approved by the Board on February 21, 1952. Development of the plan, which was in conjunction with the development of the French plan, is reported on in the previous paragraph.

With regard to progress concerning the achievement of the objectives of the Italian plan, since September 1951 we have made high level representations expressing our concern over the continued strength of communist power in Italy and the DeGasperi Government has repeatedly assured us that it intends to take vigorous measures to reduce the strength and influence of the communist movement. Up to the May 1952 elections, the government had done very little along these lines and, particularly, had not moved against the main sources of communist power in the trade union field.

The local elections throughout Italy in 1951 and 1952 indicated no diminution and perhaps a slight increase of electoral support for the communist-left socialist bloc. Since the 1948 national elections when this bloc polled 31.4%, it has for the first time made substantial inroads into the agricultural South. In contrast to this the electoral support for the four democratic center parties was substantially reduced compared to 1948 due to a sharp fall off in support for the Christian-Democrat Party, while the extreme right received a sharp increase in support.

Since the May elections we have received renewed and more positive assurances that the government means to move against the communists and there

have been indications of formal action. The government will put its main reliance on new legislation. The situation now appears more promising and hopeful than it has been for a long time, but we are awaiting positive results. Since the communists appear to be avoiding the provocation of the Italian Government, we are hopeful that the latter will take positive action on its own initiative.

C. Psychological Operations Plan for Soviet Orbit Escapees - Phase "A" (PSB D-18a).

This plan, approved by PSB December 20, 1951, includes programs to care for and resettle current escapees, and envisages maximum possible utilization of escapees in CIA programs and under Public Law 51 (Lodge Amendment), which permits recruitment of escapees into the U.S. Armed Forces. For discussion of Phase "B" see paragraph 3A.

On April 7, pursuant to approval by the President, \$4.3 million dollars were made available by the Director of Mutual Security to the Department of State, which had been given responsibility for the program.

The time since funds were made available has been used to build the organization and staff for the continuing administration of the program; and to identify and care for the most urgent immediate needs of escapees.

Organization. Small staffs are being established and activities have begun in each of the countries which border the iron curtain. A regional office in HICOG and a policy and coordination unit in the Department of State have been established.

Resettlement and Supplemental Care. A general contract was signed on June 16, 1952, with the Provisional Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (PICMME, an international body organized in November, 1951) for the overseas transport of up to 14,000 escapees during one year at an estimated rate of \$100 per capita. The number thus far moved under the program is negligible, but it is anticipated that a scheduled flow may be attained in August.

Projects have been authorized to care for urgent immediate needs of escapees resident in Greece, Germany, Austria, Turkey and Italy, such as

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food, clothing, shoes, repair and decontamination of barracks, medical treatment, and the like. In every country of operation the immediate needs of the escapees are being met.

Propaganda Utilization. No general propaganda utilization of the plans and activities of the escapee program is now contemplated by State Department. Newsworthy projects and assistance to key individuals will be used in media reaching iron curtain areas when appropriate. When the program has greater accomplishments to point to, the State Department plans more general treatment. Similar policies govern domestic information activity.

Funds. Of the initial authorization of \$4,300,000 an estimated \$1,500,000 was obligated during the fiscal year 1952. An additional \$1,460,500 is being requested to cover an increase in the estimated number of escapees already requiring assistance.

Accomplishment of Other Purposes. As requested under this phase of the plan the Department of Defense has somewhat liberalized the conditions under which escapees may be recruited under the authorization of the Lodge Amendment. Of 5194 applications, 3916 have been rejected, 295 have been accepted (262 on active duty) and 982 are being processed.

The program has not proceeded far enough to make a significant number of referrals to CIA for use in its programs.

D. Public Statements with Respect to Certain Weapons. (PSB D-17d)

In February 1952, following a series of conflicting statements by public officials as to atomic and related developments, the PSB approved and forwarded to the Executive Secretary, NSC, recommendations for a guidance to appropriate agencies on public statements with respect to certain weapons. On 9 May 1952 a memorandum on this subject was issued by the President setting forth the criteria recommended by the PSB and directing compliance therewith. At present the PSB staff is reviewing the action which has been taken by the agencies and the effect of the application of the criteria.

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Security Information

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2. PLANS COMPLETED BUT NOT YET BEING EXECUTED - STAND-BY PLANS

A. Psychological Operations Plan Incident to
Korean Cease-Fire Negotiations (PSB D-7c).

Approved by the Psychological Strategy Board on October 25, 1951.

This plan is designed to establish special psychological objectives to be implemented toward our allies as well as our adversaries, with respect to the Korean conflict. Some of the desired courses of action are at present in effect, but the majority of the recommended actions are directly related to the progress made in connection with the cease-fire.

The operational planning is substantially complete. An alert network has been established among the affected agencies so that the appropriate action can be put into effect without delay as developments make this necessary.

B. Emergency Plan for Breakoff of Korean Armistice
Negotiations (PSB J-19d).

Approved by the Psychological Strategy Board on September 18, 1951

This plan endeavors to establish for governmental departments and agencies engaged in psychological operations courses of action for application in preparation for, and in the event of, a breakdown in the Korean armistice negotiations.

The operational planning is substantially complete. The receipt of certain assurances from the Far Eastern Command with respect to logistical support is necessary in order that the affected agencies can establish the appropriate contingent plan without delay, should developments make this necessary.

C. Plan for Conducting Psychological Operations
During General Hostilities (PSB D-8b).

This project was approved by the Board on February 21, 1952 and submitted to the National Security Council as NSC 127.

This plan was designed in order that the proper agencies would be able to conduct psychological operations in pursuance of prescribed national objectives during general hostilities. This plan shall be executed upon Presidential proclamation in the event of war or at such time as the President may direct.

D. National Overt Propaganda Policy Guidance
for General War (PSB D-11/b).

Approved by the Board on November 15, 1951.

This plan sets forth the objectives which will govern the national overt propaganda effort in a general war forced upon the United States by the USSR or any of its satellites. The objectives and tasks which should be followed by the United States with respect to the world as a whole, the USSR and its satellites, our allies and friends, and neutral nations are set forth.

This guidance has been distributed to the various departments and agencies for their use. The Psychological Operations Coordinating Committee (POC) has established an X-Day Committee which is concerned with the inter-departmental coordination of policies and operations in the event of war. This guidance is being used in the implementation of their planning.

3. PLANS AUTHORIZED AND IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT

A. Psychological Operations Plan for Soviet
Orbit Escapees - Phase "B" (PSB D-18a/1)

This project is concerned with the stimulation of defection and examination of the psychological and subsidiary military advantages which would result from the proper utilization of these escapees. Phase A, concerned with the care, resettlement, and possible utilization of current escapees, is reported on in Paragraph 1 of this paper.

B. Inventory of Instrumentalities for Countering
Soviet Orbit Blackmail Tactics (PSB D-19/1).

The Board has had prepared an "Inventory of Cold War Weapons" consisting of a list of certain agencies and instrumentalities (some of which are of a

novel character). The Board has further directed study toward the feasibility of harassment and retaliation against the Soviets by use of appropriate instrumentalities.

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D. Psychological Strategy Planning for the
Middle East (PSB D-22).

This plan is to devise by means of coordinated psychological operations a national psychological plan, taking into account both long-range and short-range considerations, in order to overcome or prevent instability within this area which would threaten Western interests. It seeks to prevent the extension of Soviet influence and at the same time to strengthen Western influence and to establish within the community of nations a new relationship with the states of the area that recognizes their desire to achieve status and respects their sovereign equality.

E. Psychological Strategy Planning for
Southeast Asia (PSB D-23)

This plan is designed to assist by means of coordinated psychological operations in preventing the free countries of Southeast Asia from passing into the Communist orbit and in developing in these countries the will and ability to resist Communism from within and without, and to contribute to the strengthening of the free world.

F. Psychological Operations Plan for the Exploitation
of Stalin's Passing from Power (PSB D-24).

This plan is designed to study the actions the United States should take
to develop the maximum psychological results at the time of Stalin's death.

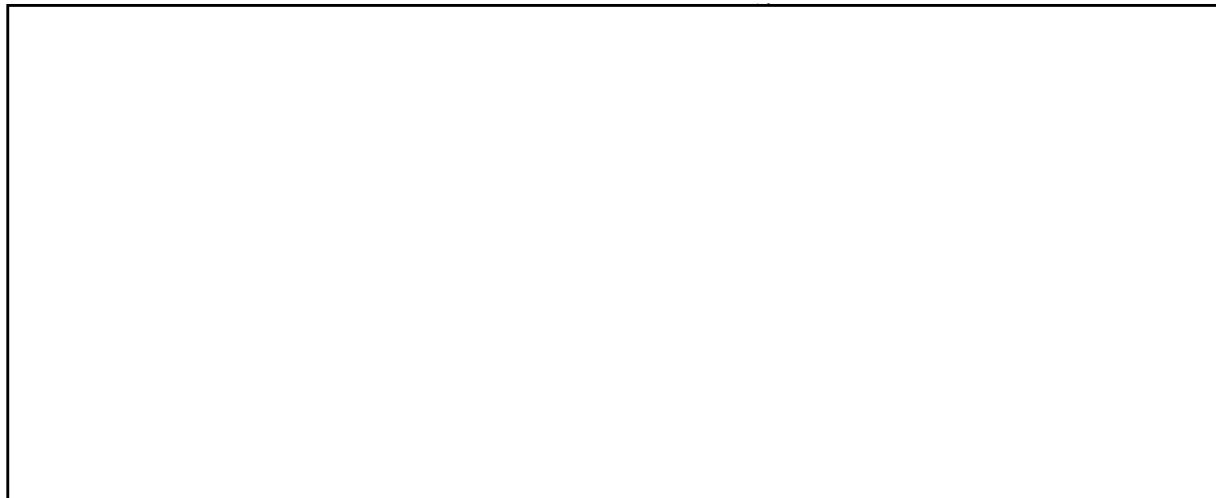
G. Preliminary Analysis of the Communist B.W.
Propaganda Campaign (PSB D-25).

This study concerns itself with the psychological problems which the
current "Hate America" communist propaganda campaign have presented.

H. Statement of U.S. Aims in the Cold War
("Princeton Statement" - PSB D-26)

This paper was designed to devise the maximum psychological effect which
could be achieved by a statement of high U.S. or foreign officials relative to
the liberation of peoples now under Soviet Communist control.

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J. Psychological Strategy for Economic Security
Vis-a-vis the Soviet Orbit (PSB D-28)

This plan is designed to prepare national psychological strategy and
specific courses of action with respect to the psychological aspects of U.S.
economic security programs concerned with the Soviet orbit by increasing the

degree of acceptance in the Free World of U.S. economic security objectives vis-a-vis the Soviet orbit. It also seeks to weaken Soviet control over the orbit countries by capitalizing on and obstructing Soviet economic exploitation of captive Europe and China through psychological operations.

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